

Introduction to Digital Humanities

Christopher Ohge, Martin Steer
Riga Technical University, September 2019

Plan for the day

1. A brief history of Digital Humanities
2. The effect of the digital on humanities research
3. Digital citation
4. What is Data Management?

What *is* Digital Humanities?

Digital humanities (DH) is an area of scholarly activity at the intersection of computing or digital technologies and the disciplines of the humanities. It includes the systematic use of digital resources in the humanities, as well as the reflection on their application. DH can be defined as new ways of doing scholarship that involve collaborative, transdisciplinary, and computationally engaged research, teaching, and publishing. It brings digital tools and methods to the study of the humanities with the recognition that the printed word is no longer the main medium for knowledge production and distribution.

‘Digital humanities’, Wikipedia 30/04/2019

What is Digital Humanities?

The use of information technology to illuminate the human record, and the process of bringing the critical tools of human understanding to bear on information technology.

“However you define it, we're doing it.”

--William Blake Archive Staff

(<http://whatisdigitalhumanities.com/>)

What *are* Digital Humanities?

- They are behaviours and attitudes for pedagogy (teaching) and research.
- They are methods. E.g., Matthew Kirschenbaum: “tactical term” (“Digital Humanities as a Tactical Turn”, in *Debates in Digital Humanities*, ed. Matthew K. Gold [U of Minnesota Press, 2012], 415-28).
- They are problems and biases. (Safiya Noble, *Algorithms of Oppression*; the work of Janice Radway).
- They are experiments that use computation to engage with the intellectual traditions of humanities disciplines.
- They are empowering! The promise of digital literacy.

The “landscape” of DH: hype, technophilia or technophobia?

Patrick Svensson’s “landscape” (2004): computing humanities; communicative/expressive humanities (blogging); multi-modal humanities. Assimilation versus distinction within and across disciplines. Should DH be a separate field?

Techno-fallibilism: “[T]here is no such thing as errorless data” (Fogel and Engerman, *Time on the Cross: The Economies of Negro Slavery*, 1974).

Jerome McGann (2001): scholars will not take digital humanities seriously until it can be shown how its methods and tools improve interpretation. “Computers are no more able to ‘decode’ rich imaginative texts than human beings are. What they can be made to do, however, is expose textual features that lie outside the usual purview of human readers.”

Neo-Luddites: “Literature is not data” (Stephen Marche); new media pose a threat to wisdom and depth (Sven Birkerts).

“Digital humanists would build tools; everyone else would use them ... Foundations invested millions of dollars trying to support this quick, painless kind of change. But for the most part, it didn’t happen. Instead, change has taken place slowly, and mostly through laborious retraining.”
(Ted Underwood, *Distant Horizons* [University of Chicago Press, 2019], 144-45).

"digital humanities" "humanities computing"

1996

2013

Update Graph

Reset All



Found 100 samples matching "'digital humanities'" from 2005.

	Matching Text	Link
Conference, St Andrews, July 2006	Digital Humanities	2006, Association for Literary and Linguistic Compu...
MA in the Programme] MA in the]	Digital Humanities digital humanities	: Material Culture King's College London Material Culture and Compu...
Index] Fundamentals of the]	digital humanities	Introduction to tabular data analysis "Science in ge...
Index by topic] Fundamentals of the]	digital humanities	Corpus analysis of meaning ♦♦ Introduction The d...

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Graph these comma-separated phrases: case-insensitive
between and from the corpus with smoothing of



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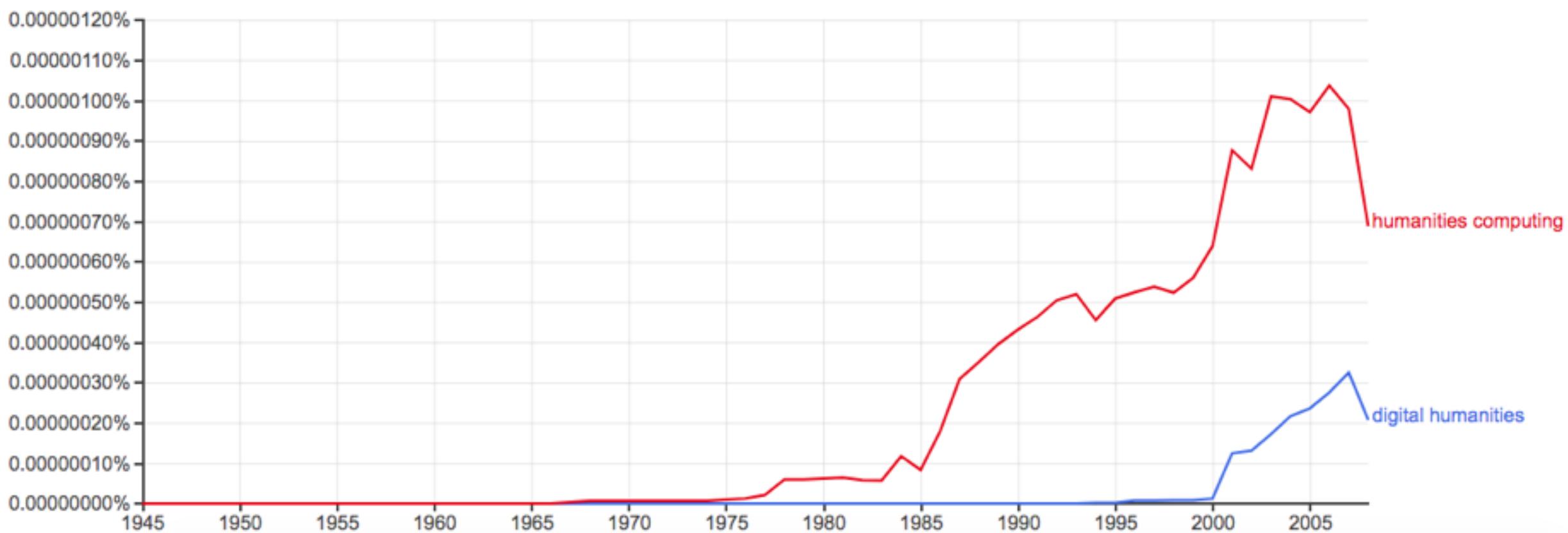
Graph these comma-separated phrases: digital humanities,humanities computing

case-insensitive

between 1945 and 2008 from the corpus English

with smoothing of 3

Search lots of books

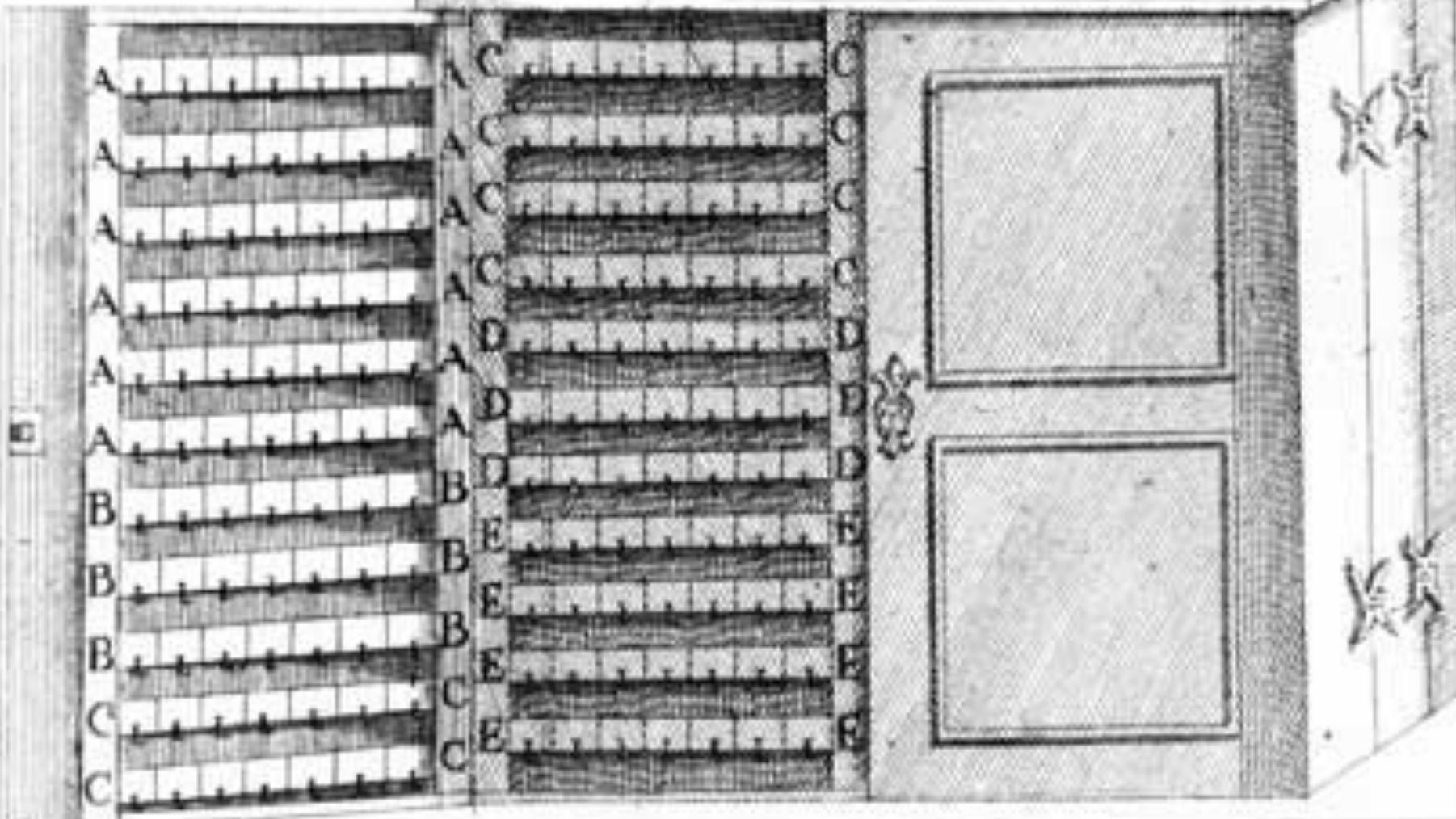


Going back in time ...

The beginnings of humanities computing are usually located in ... 1640! The Ark of Studies: the first filing cabinet based on alphabetically arranged removable entries that has been designed for scholarly purposes in the 17th Century. Its structure and function illustrate the most significant form of scholarly technology in the modern age before the invention of the World Wide Web.

(See Noel Malcolm's 'Thomas Harrison and his 'Ark of Studies' An Episode in the History of the Organization of Knowledge,' *The Seventeenth Century* 19.2 (2004); [A. Cevolini](#)'s edition of Harrison's manuscript design and plan, published by Brepols in 2017.)

TAB. II.



TAB IV.

A black and white photograph of a vintage typewriter keyboard and carriage return lever. The keyboard features a standard layout with letter keys, numbers, and symbols. Above the keyboard, a vertical lever labeled "CAR. R. L." is attached to the machine. The background shows the internal mechanism of the typewriter, including the paper path and typebars.

And back to the future ...

- The beginnings of humanities computing are usually located in ... the work of the Jesuit priest Roberto Busa
- In 1949, he began his work to create an *index verborum* for the writings of Thomas Aquinas



Josephine Miles

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Josephine Louise Miles (June 11, 1911 – May 12, 1985) was an American poet and literary critic; the first woman tenured in the English Department at the University of California, Berkeley.^[1] She wrote over a dozen books of poetry and several works of criticism.

Miles was born in Chicago, in 1911. When she was young, her family moved to Southern California.^[1] Due to disabling arthritis she was educated at home by tutors, but was able to graduate from Los Angeles High School in a class that included the composer John Cage.^[2]

Miles attended the [University of California, Los Angeles](#), where she earned a bachelor's degree in English literature before moving to the [University of California, Berkeley](#) to pursue a doctorate. She received a Fellowship from the [American Association of University Women](#) in 1939. Her dissertation work on Wordsworth led to *Wordsworth and the Vocabulary of Emotion*, published in 1942.^[3]

In her early career, Miles became a foundational scholar of quantitative and computational methods in the humanities.^[4] During the 1930s and 1940s, she conducted quantitative stylistic research projects, first on "the adjectives favored by Romantic poets" and second on "the phrasal forms of the poetry of the 1640s, 1740s, and 1840s."^[4] In the 1950s, she became director of project creating a Concordance to the Poetical Works of John Dryden. The project had previously been based in index cards, but Miles worked with the Electrical Engineering department at the University of California at Berkeley to complete the concordance using punched cards and card-reading computers. After six years of work by a team including Miles, female graduate students, and female punch card operators, the concordance was published.^[4] Rachel Sagner Buurma and Laura Heffernan describe this as "possibly the first literary concordance to use machine methods"; it was published seventeen years before the first volume of Roberto Busa's *Index Thomisticus*, a work widely credited with this first.^[4]

In 1964, she was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.^[5] She remained in Berkeley for the rest of her life, receiving many highly coveted fellowships and awards until her death in May 1985. She was the first woman to receive tenure in the English Department at Berkeley and, at the time of her death, held the position of University Professor—one of the rarest and most prestigious honors in academic life.^[1]

She was fascinated with Beat poetry, and was both a host and critic to many Beat poets from her chair at Berkeley. Most notably, she helped Allen Ginsberg publish



Josephine Miles

Busa, three types of textual informatics

1. Documentary (databases, archives)
2. Editorial (reproduction of books, with additional features)
3. Hermeneutic (concordances, thesauruses, and other linguistic tools)

Focal points:

- preserving cultural heritage
- data management (representing and manipulating information and objects)

Some other milestones in humanities computing

1962: first use of computers for stylistic research on disputed authorship, with the Junius letters (Alvar Ellegård), and the *Federalist Papers* (Frederick Mosteller and David Wallace).

Early 1960s: COCOA concordance program, approximately 4000 punched cards of FORTRAN, created at University College London and the Atlas Computer Laboratory. Functionality included word-counting and concordance building.

1965: Yorktown Heights conference initiated collaboration between academics and IBM

Some other milestones in humanities computing

1967: “Generic coding,” a text tagging system by William Tunnicliffe and the Graphic Communication Association’s (GCA) Composition Committee, was presented at a conference for the Canadian Government Printing Office.

1969/1973: Charles Goldfarb and a team at IBM developed Generalized Markup language (GML).

1970s-80s: Transition from tape to disk storage (meaning files no longer had to be searched sequentially).

Transformation of processing into hardware (Ibycus computer for searching the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*).

Some other milestones in humanities computing

1980s: birth of the personal computer and electronic mail.

Apple Macintosh graphical user interface (GUI) allowed people to manipulate special characters and write “programming” code that translates to machine code (0s and 1s).

Hypertext followed soon afterward. E.g., Patrick Connor’s *Beowulf Workstation*.

1986: Goldfarb released the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

1987: Text Encoding Initiative (TEI): Nancy Ide convened a meeting to create a standard encoding system for scholarly texts in the humanities. It was the first systematic attempt to define and categorise all aspects of humanities texts. In 1994, the first iteration of the *TEI Guidelines* was published.

Markup and the World Wide Web

1991: Sir Tim Berners-Lee released a document called “HTML tags,” which proposed 18 tags based on the SGML language for authoring web pages. Thus the HyperText Markup Language was born.

1994: First official specification of HTML 2.0, published by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). **1999:** World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) superseded the IETF, published the HTML 4 standards.

Early 2000s: Schism between XHTML and HTML.

2006: Berners-Lee wrote a blog post that stated the HTML to XML transition had not worked. Changes to web standards need to incremental. **Present:** most of us still see (and use) HTML5. XHTML still used, though (epub, for example).

<http://welcometothemachinemovie.com/>

"WE'RE NOT LUDDITES,
BUT AT THE SAME TIME
WE'RE NOT EXTREME
DIGITAL GEEKS EITHER.
WE BELIEVE PHYSICAL
MATERIALS CHANGE IN A
DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT."

RICK AND MEGAN
PRELINGER



Some things that digital humanities might include

- Text analysis
- New media studies and multimedia
- Mapping and spatial analysis
- Creation of digital objects (e.g. through digitisation)
- Digital publication and scholarly communication
- Digital pedagogy
- Digital ethnography
- Extended reality (XR), including applied augmented reality
- Interactive gaming

What we'll cover in this course

- Working with Text
- Research Data Management
- Web and app-based text analysis
- Corpus Linguistics
- An introduction to R and Regular Expressions
- Statistical and quantitative research in R
- Qualitative research in R (stylometry, TidyText, sentiment analysis)

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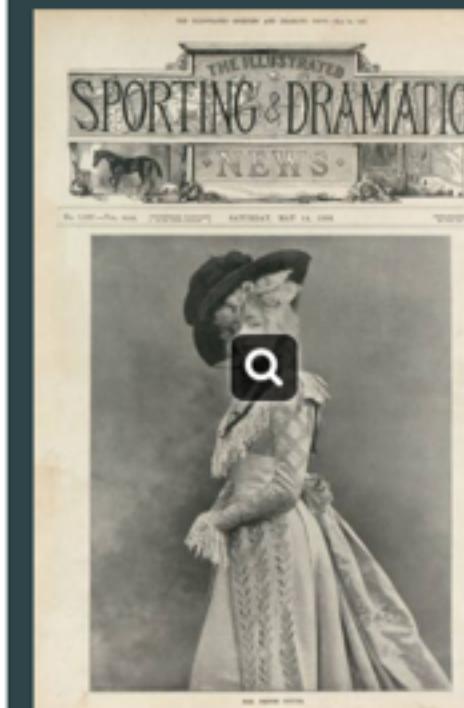
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Pages

166,962



Available years

1874-1970

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Founded in 1874 and printed in London, the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* contained, at first, reporting on sporting events, theatrical news, fictional stories, and a regular chess column, but later it became a more farming orientated publication. This newspaper had two title changes during its publication run; first in 1943 to *Sport and Country*, then again in 1957 to *Farm and Country*, which it was known as until it ceased publication in 1970.

The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* had a focus on equestrian sports and hunting, but also reported on other sporting events such as those of cricket, tennis, rugby, and rowing. By the 1940s it had lost its focus on drama, instead involving itself in matters of country life.

During The Great War its weekly feature 'Sportsman's Roll of Honour' reported on sportsmen who lost their lives during the war. As it also reflected countryside interests, during the Second World War it featured promotions of the Woman's Land Army.

Calendar - Jane.Winters X Twitter X Married to a suffragette X

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MARCH BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS
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by Bugbee, Willis N. [from old catalog]



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enjoyable. 80 cents.

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Ouffragette

A Sketck of
Modern Life

By WiUis N. Bugtee

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Bachelors," "Merry Old Maids," "A Ckristmas

Medley," "Easter Tidings," "An Information

Bureau," "Little Mothers' Lullaby Medley,'

"Old Song Medley," "At the Garden

Wall," ' Dreams of Toyland,"

"The Fairies' Revelry,"

"Model Dialogues for School Children, etc.

MARCH BROTHERS

A base or root directory, perhaps called 'work'.

```
\work\
```

A series of sub-directories.

```
\work\events\  
\research\  
\teaching\  
\writing\
```

Within these directories are series of directories for each event, research project, module, or piece of writing. Introducing a naming convention that includes a date elements keeps the information organised without the need for subdirectories by, say, year or month.

```
\work\research\2014-01_Journal_Articles  
    \2014-02_Infrastructure
```

Finally, further sub-directories can be used to separate out information as the project grows.

```
\work\research\2014_Journal_Articles\analysis  
    \data  
    \notes
```

Obviously not all information will fit neatly within any given structure and as new projects arise taxonomies will need to be revisited. Either way, idiosyncrasy is fine so long as the overall directory structure is consistent and predictable, and so long as anything that isn't clearly documented: for example, the 'writing' sub-directory in the above structure might include a .txt file stating what it contained (drafts and final version of written work) and what it didn't contain (research pertaining to that written work).

```
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        <namePart type="given">George</namePart>
      </name>
    </variant>
    <identifier type="Rush Individual ID">9</identifier>
  </mads>

```

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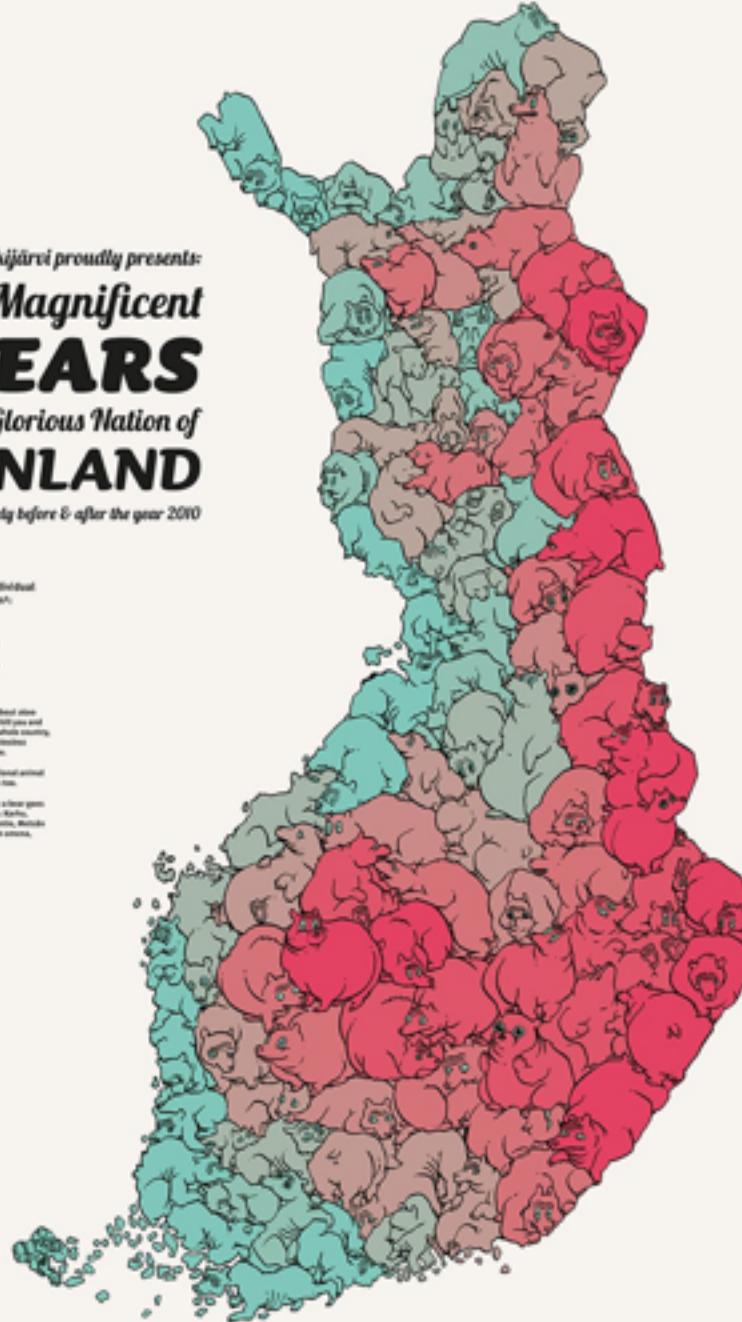
The amount of individual
bears per square km²:

- 0 - 2,0
- 2,1 - 4,0
- 4,1 - 6,0
- 6,1 - ∞

Which means there is about one
grizzly bear every 0.5 km² and
you can find them in the following areas,
including the three mentioned
provinces of Lapland:

The bear is the national animal
of Finland and Russia's too.

In the Finnish language a bear goes
by the following names: Karhu,
Markkuinen, Olli, Motti, Motti-
lompolo, Motti-mäki, Motti-
matti and Pelloku.



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Francis Bacon

BIRTH DATE In 1561

DEATH DATE In 1626

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

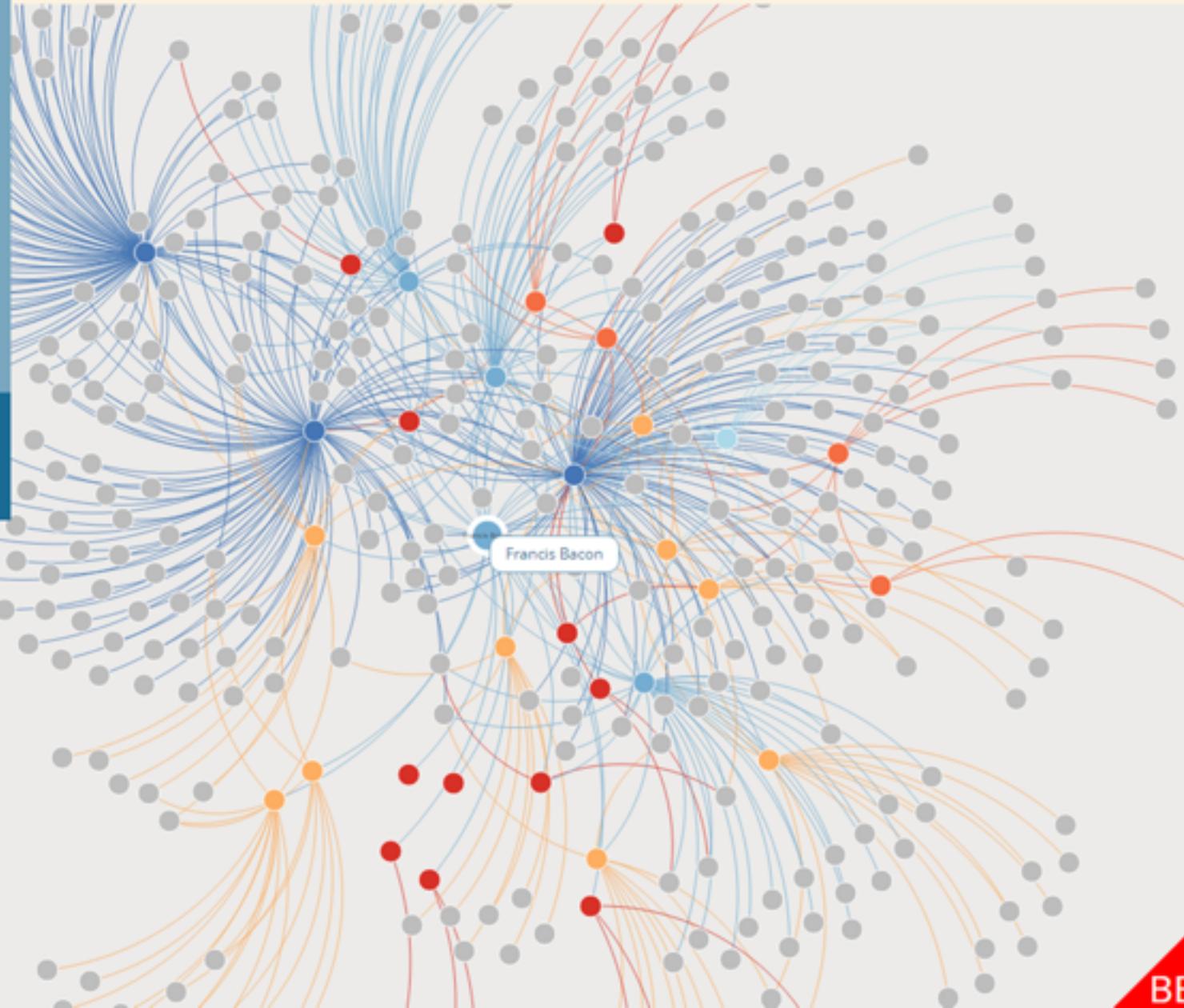
lord chancellor, politician, and philosopher

GROUPS Virginia Company, Company of Mineral and Battery Works**LINKS**

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Two Degrees of Francis Bacon at 60 to 100% from 1500 - 1700 (100 node display limit)

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BETA

How has the digital affected humanities research?

What do you need to know, and how to do it?

During MLA 2013, Natalia Cecire observed on Twitter, “1. DHers usually don’t see dh as panacea. 2. Admins often do. 3. DHers often need for admins to have this erroneous belief.”

Quinn Dombrowski, Academic Technology Specialist at Stanford (2019):
“I’ve never felt technical enough to stray anywhere close to titles like ‘developer’, ‘programmer’, ‘hacker’, but looking back over the long arc of my involvement with technology, being one has never been my goal... [Y]ou don’t necessarily have to be your idea of ‘technical’ to undertake this work – by becoming part of a community, you can make it work with curiosity, persistence, and being technical enough.”

(<https://digitalhumanities.stanford.edu/technical-enough>).

Some ‘recent’ milestones

- The Text Encoding Initiative project was launched in 1987
- The British Library’s OPAC 97 went online in May 1997
- The £50m NOF-digitise programme was launched in 1999
- PROCAT (the Public Record Office Catalogue) was launched online in June 2000
- *The Times Digital Archive* was first published in 2003, alongside the Old Bailey Online

Running in parallel

- In 1989 Tim Berners-Lee wrote ‘Information Management: a Proposal’, which led to the WWW
- Google was founded in 1998 by Larry Page and Sergey Brin
- Wikipedia arrived on 15 January 2001
- Facebook was launched in 2004
- Twitter came in to our lives in 2006

Google Search Engine

https://web.archive.org/web/19981111183552/http://google.stanford.edu/

Apps FLAG: Flows of migr... Harvard citations - ... Harvard Referencin...

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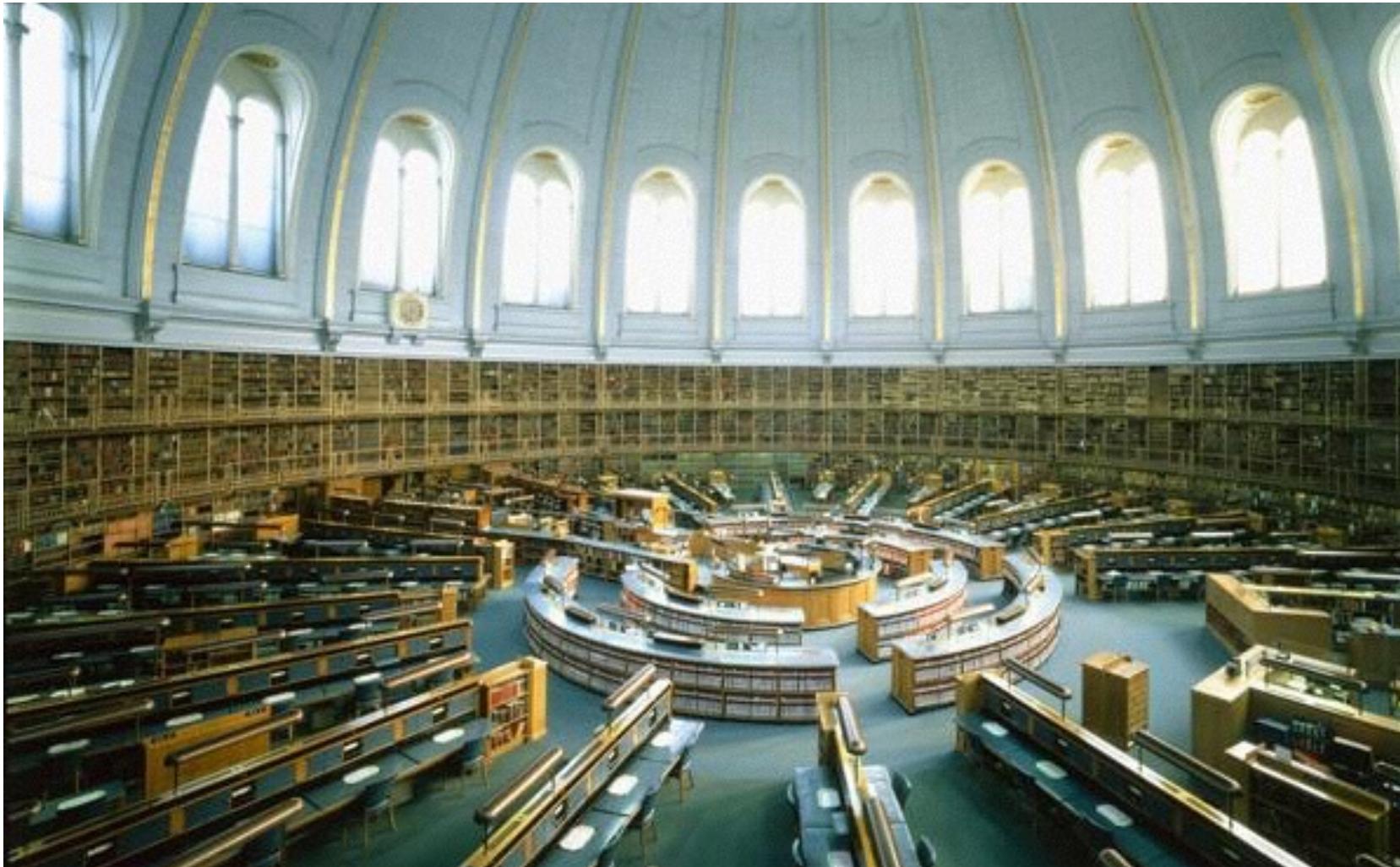
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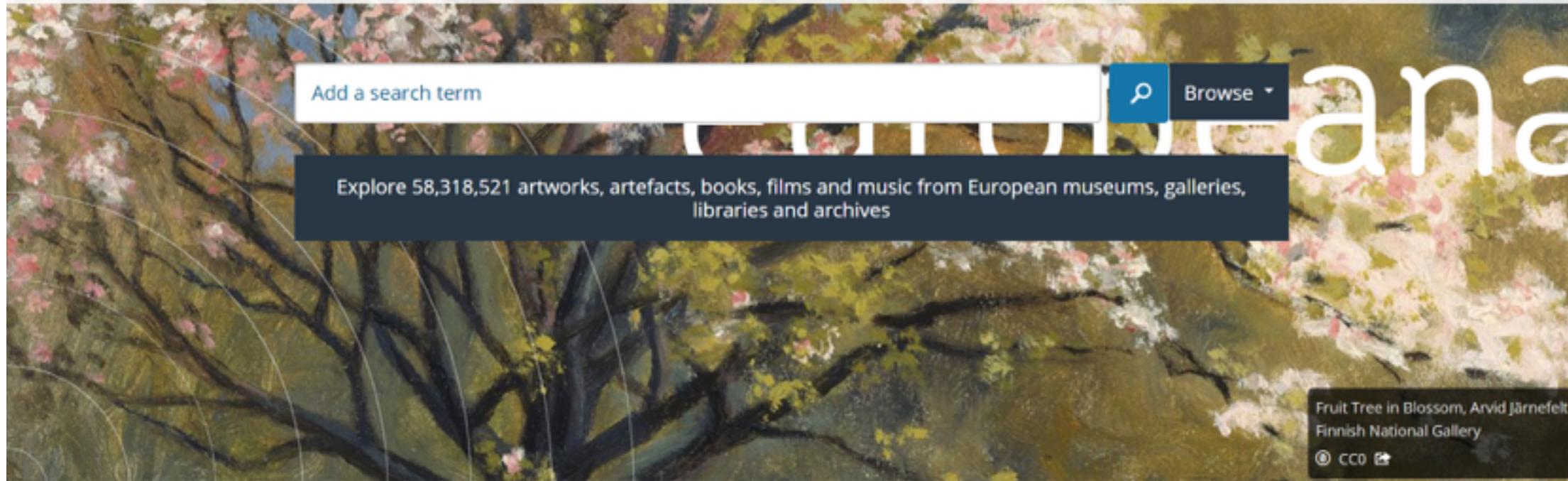
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The impact of the digital

- The digitisation of catalogues was a key first step to opening up archival, library and museum collections
- This was followed by the increasing digitisation of the collections themselves, which has transformed research and access
- The web created new opportunities for communicating research, as well as becoming an object of study in its own right
- Digital tools and methods began to be used to explore new ways of conducting research, even to ask new kinds of questions



The British Library Reading Room inside the British Museum, Bloomsbury, before the move of the British Library to its current location at St.Pancras https://imagesonline.bl.uk/?service=page&action=show_page&name=history-page&language=en



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Fruit Tree in Blossom, Arvid Järnefelt
Finnish National Gallery



EXHIBITION

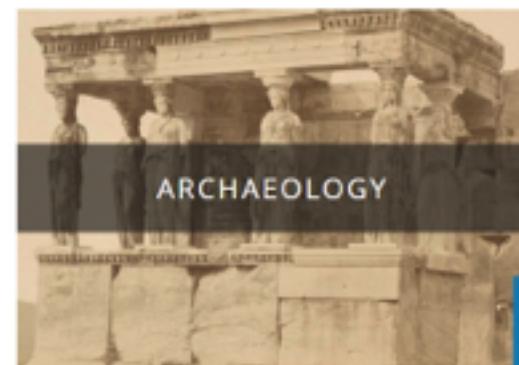
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1914-1918



ARCHAEOLOGY

Are we doing anything new?

- Beginning to move beyond simply answering existing research questions more quickly, using a larger corpus
- Interdisciplinary collaboration is leading the way - humanities researchers working with data and computer scientists, archivists and librarians, computational linguists, medical researchers etc.
- Not simply applying computational techniques to humanities research



Figure 2: Graph after running layout algorithm and colored by cluster



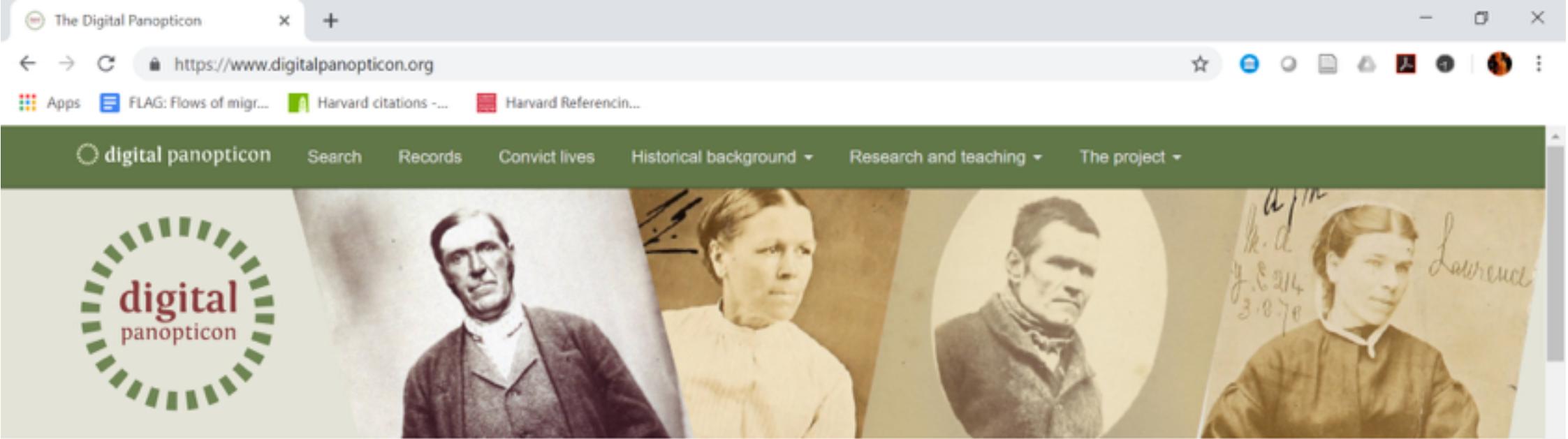
Table 2: Cluster for the 1945-1965

Cluster ID	Words
1	cooking, hot, wash, laundry, apparatus, lavatory, luxury, kitchen, catering, appliance, electric, room, cleaning, portable, refrigerator, cooker, fireplace, analgesia, bathroom, bath, washing
2	foodstuff, cabbage, tomato, vitamin, glut, production, cereal, import, fruit, exporter, pear, overseas, banana, lettuce, vegetable, potato, protein, strawberry, tinned, foreign, wholesaler, decontrol, importation, imported, importer, dried, apple, carrot, export
3	soap, jam, coffee, confectionery, powder, cocoa, coupon, glove, bean, cream, ice, tin, chocolate, sandwich, sweet, biscuit

For the decades after Blair's landslide victory in 1997, a whole new range of topics has appeared, such as transport, crime, violence and fertility.

Table 3: Cluster for the 1997-2014

Cluster ID	Words
1	passenger, emission, plane, freight, commuter, network, rail, operator, concessionary, fare, ticket, carriage, aviation, infrastructure, airline, franchising, airport, train, bus, booking, season, transport, railway, railtrack, franchise
2	perpetrator, malnutrition, harassment, abus, graffiti, suffering, sexual, victim, antisocial, fly, pain, assault, gross, violence, harm, domestic, tipper, crime, violent, behaviour, distress, litter, rape, abuse
3	genetic, experimentation, tissue, reproductive, stem, therapeutic, cell,



Tracing London Convicts in Britain & Australia, 1780-1925

This website allows you to search millions of records from around fifty datasets, relating to the lives of 90,000 convicts from the Old Bailey. Use our site to search individual convict life archives, explore and visualise data, and to learn more about crime and criminal justice in the past.

In August 2018 this website was updated to include the following new features:

- Wildcards in searching
- The ability to search by a wide variety of personal characteristics and life events.
- A new way to visualise results: pie charts.
- Additional data: Census returns, death records, and records of convicts transported to Western Australia.
- New information pages: on penal outcomes; guides for the use of the Digital Panopticon in teaching in schools and universities; and a guide to obtaining access to our underlying data.

What actually happened to defendants sentenced to death?

763 results

Change visualisation

View as hitlist

Life of the week

Mina Jury b. c.1828-1890

Mina Jury was a habitual thief whose criminal career spanned more than four decades. Mina experienced both transportation to Australia and penal servitude in England during her lifetime. [Find out more](#)

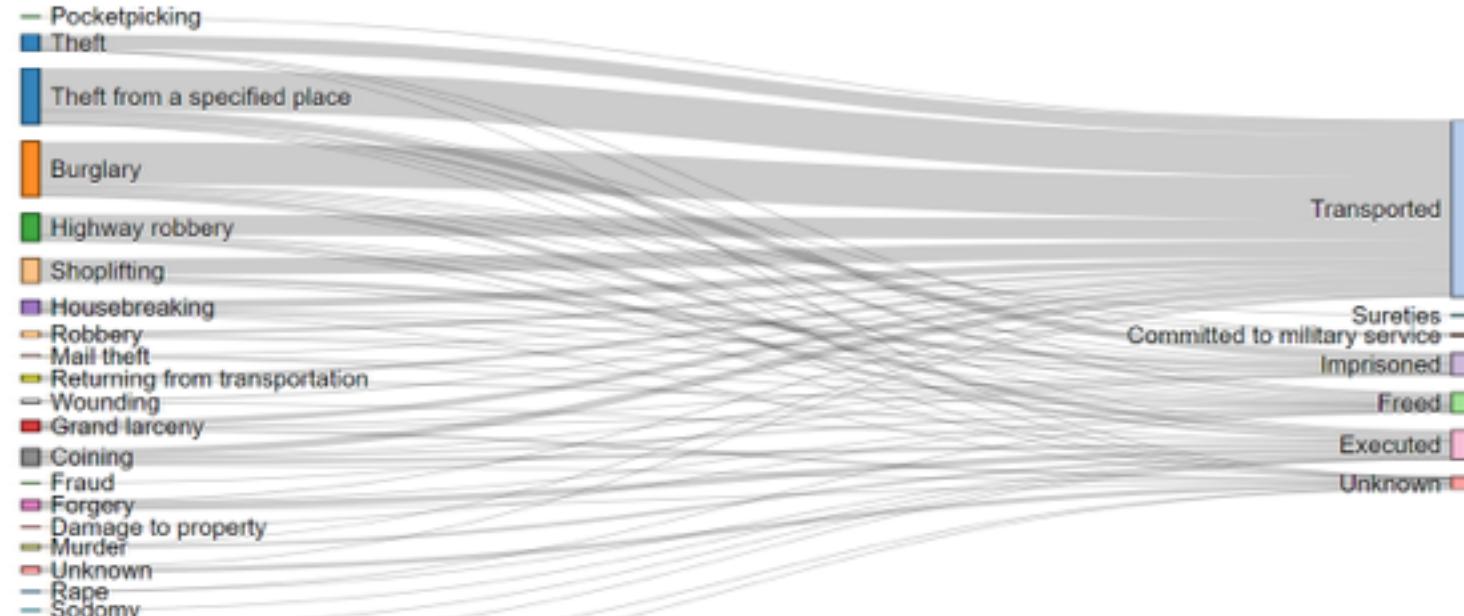
Data visualisations

What actually happened to defendants sentenced to death?

763 results

[Change visualisation](#)[View as hitlist](#)

- Pocketpicking
- Theft
- Theft from a specified place
- Burglary
- Highway robbery
- Shoplifting
- Housebreaking
- Robbery
- Mail theft
- Returning from transportation
- Wounding
- Grand larceny
- Coining
- Fraud
- Forgery
- Damage to property
- Murder
- Unknown
- Rape
- Sodomy
- Arson
- Perjury
- Perverting justice
- Receiving



Offence is shown on the left and sentence outcome on the right. All of these defendants were sentenced to death between 1810 and 1815. But many Old Bailey defendants who were sentenced to death were not actually executed. This Sankey diagram shows what actually happened to them. [See all the results](#)

See also

[Capital Convictions at the Old Bailey](#)

Data visualisations



You can turn any Digital Panopticon search into a visualisation by clicking the Visualise link above the search results.

You can also browse our [visualisation gallery](#).

Search

You can search for people using details of [criminal trials](#) as well as [name](#). You can even search using distinguishing features such as [height](#) or [eye colour](#).

Every search you make can be customised using the 'Add more search criteria' button.

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VIRTUAL ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL PROJECT

A DIGITAL RE-CREATION OF WORSHIP AND PREACHING AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL IN EARLY MODERN LONDON

[Overview](#)[Churchyard](#)[Acoustics](#)[Preacher](#)[Occasion](#)[Sermon](#)[Support](#)

The Virtual St Paul's Cathedral Project will enable us to experience worship and preaching at St Paul's Cathedral and in Paul's Churchyard as events that unfold over time and on particular occasions in London in the early seventeenth century.

In time, this site will host a visual model of St Paul's Cathedral and the surrounding churchyard, together with a recreation of worship for Easter Sunday 1624, with all the liturgical events of the day, including choir and organ music plus a sermon in the morning by Bishop Lancelot Andrewes and a sermon in the afternoon by John Donne, Dean of the cathedral.

For now, the site hosts the first phase of this project, the **Virtual Paul's Cross Project**, which has already been completed. This Project provides the experience of hearing John Donne's





Ambient Noise | Virtual P X

Secure | https://vpcp.chass.ncsu.edu/listen-ambient-sounds/

The first of these sound clips presents the Churchyard empty of human life, except for the rider on the horse that trots through during the course of the recording. The space is given over to the dogs, the horses, and the birds visible in John Gipkin's painting.

▶ 0:00 / 1:27

One might imagine oneself standing in the churchyard early in the morning, before the crowd has begun to gather for the sermon.

The second clip adds to the sounds of animal life the acoustic traces of about 250 people, essentially the number of people shown listening to a Paul's Cross sermon in Gipkin's painting.



Figure 4: Detail, John Gipkin, Painting of Paul's Cross (1616). Image courtesy of the Bridgeman Art Library, New York, and the Society of Antiquaries, London.

▶ 0:00 / 1:28

One might imagine oneself arriving to join them, perhaps about 9:30 in the morning

Navigation

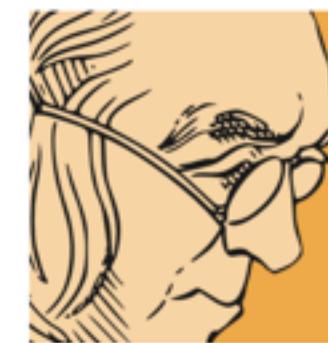
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Transcribe Bentham

Welcome to the Transcription Desk



The Transcription Desk is the heart of a major online initiative to transcribe the manuscripts of the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham. It is managed by the Bentham Project at University College London.

You are invited to assist us by using the Transcription Desk to type up the text of Bentham's manuscripts.

These transcripts will make it easier for anyone to access and read Bentham's papers and will be used by scholars at the Bentham Project in the production of the edition of The Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham.

At the last count, volunteers have transcribed more than 20,000 pages of Bentham's writings! Why not join us in our mission?

- Check out the project website and blog
- Sign up to our newsletter
- Follow us on Twitter and like us on Facebook

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- Create an account
- Our Getting Started guide
- Find out more about the project and how to get involved
- Consult our Help pages

Existing users

- Login
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Project Progress



Transcribe Bentham Right Now!

Transcribe Bentham is running MediaWiki

There have been 226,853 edits.

This information is correct as of 07:44 on May 6, 2019.

Transcribe Bentham is brought to you by

- UCL Bentham Project
- UCL Research IT Services
- UCL Library Services
- UCL Centre for Digital Humanities
- The British Library

This project is funded by



This project has previously been funded by

- The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
- Arts and Humanities Research Council

What next?

- Ever-improving digitisation techniques, including automatic handwritten text recognition
- Development of new methods for searching sound and image (still and moving)
- The challenge of born-digital data - scale, access, trust and authenticity
- A move away from our current (over-)reliance on keyword searching

Digital citation

‘Is there any way of obtaining accurate page numbers for parts of the sources? Although the whole site is fantastic for research, it makes citation very difficult’

Reasons for not citing digital resources

- Concern over stability and permanence
- URLs are not easily human readable
- URLs are too long - they don't easily fit on the pages of a printed book or journal
- Lack of recognition for new publishing formats (why not cite blogs?)
- Unwillingness to adapt to new citation practices ('it's too hard!')

Original Articles

Confronting the Digital

Or How Academic History Writing Lost the Plot

Tim Hitchcock 

Pages 9-23 | Published online: 01 May 2015

 Download citation

 <https://doi.org/10.2752/147800413X13515292098070>

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Houses of Benedictine nuns: Abbey of Barking

Pages 115-122

A History of the County of Essex: Volume 2. Originally published by Victoria County History, London, 1907.

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'Houses of Benedictine nuns: Abbey of Barking', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 2*, ed. William Page and J Horace Round (London, 1907), pp. 115-122.
British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol2/pp115-122> [accessed 30 April 2019].

In this section

- [HOUSES OF BENEDICTINE NUNS](#)
 - [Abbesses Of Barking](#)

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HOUSES OF BENEDICTINE NUNS

6. THE ABBEY OF BARKING [\(fn. 1\)](#)

The materials for the early history of this famous monastery are very scanty, although the main fact of its foundation is clear and definite. We learn from Bede [\(fn. 2\)](#) and the *Nova Legenda Anglie* [\(fn. 3\)](#) that Erkenwald, before he became bishop of London, founded two monasteries—one at Chertsey for himself, and another at Barking for his sister Ethelburga. But the question of the date is more difficult. According to the *Legenda*, Erkenwald and Ethelburga were born at Stallington, in Lindsey, the son and daughter of a heathen king named Offa. Erkenwald was given to Christianity at the time of the coming of St. Augustine (596-7), and founded the monastery thirty-three years later. Ethelburga became a nun to avoid marriage with Eadwine, king of Northumbria, then a pagan (d. 633); and as there was then no nunnery [\(fn. 4\)](#) in England, a nun named Hildelitha was brought from abroad to instruct her in her duties.

So far, this account is intelligible and consistent; but, nevertheless, it can hardly be accepted as a whole. To begin with, Ethelburga is evidently confused with her namesake of Kent, who actually married Eadwine. But the great

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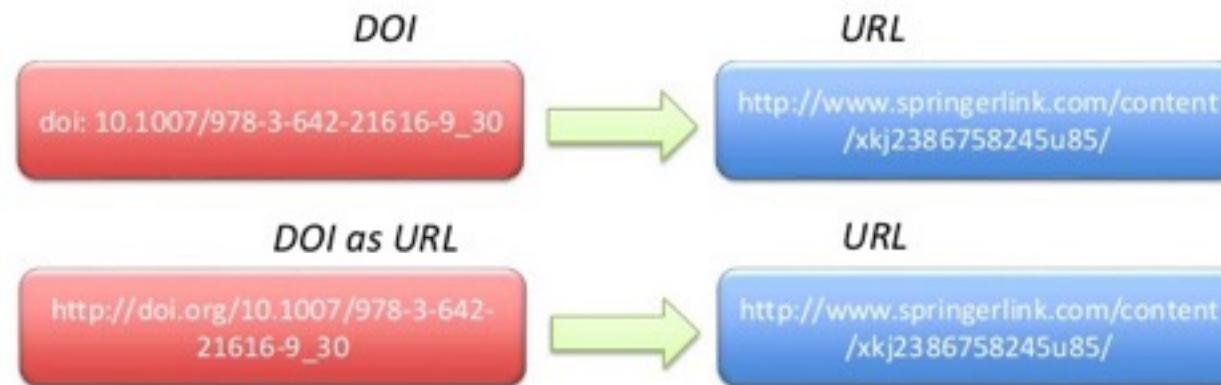
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- To demonstrate that you've read something
- To allow others to retrace your steps, sometimes even to reproduce your research
- To alert readers to the existence of primary and secondary sources that are relevant/interesting and, crucially, to allow them to find those sources themselves
- Citation underpins academic research, so why are so many people actively misleading their readers by citing something they haven't in fact read?

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